

Office of Government-wide Policy, or OGP, was formed in 1995 to provide a centralized government-wide function to focus on policy, guidelines, best practices in a collaborative framework that involves federal interagency groups and stakeholders from private sector.

OGP's strategic direction is to ensure that government-wide policies based on data driven analysis encourage agencies to develop and utilize the best, most cost effective management practices for their specific programs.

Office of Asset and Transportation Management, or MA, is one of the 6 offices that compose OGP. MA leads Federal agencies in the economic and efficient management of assets by effective policy development, and interagency groups for the identification and promotion of best practices.

MA's policy areas include travel, employee relocation, transportation, personal property, real property, motor vehicles, aircraft, and mail; along with the Committee Management Secretariat responsible for the Federal Advisory Committee Act (or FACA).

Transportation Policy

Provides policy and guidance to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of the government's managed through contract or tender of service movements of goods (freight, cargo and household goods) shipped into or out of federal agencies.

Our efforts include:

- Publishing transportation regulations, bulletins and guidance set the foundation for efficient federal transportation programs. Transportation regulations provide clear guidelines for the federal transportation agencies to manage the movement of federal assets. Federal Management Regulation (FMR) 41 CFR 102-117 Transportation Management and 41 CFR 102-118 Transportation Payment and Audit.
- Communicating and collaborating with federal executive and interagency transportation committees, and facilitating the *Governmentwide Transportation Policy Council (GTPC)*. GTPC is the recognized venue for exchange of information and ideas to solve common problems relating to Government use of transportation services and facilities; and recommends areas where uniform and coordinated user policies should be formulated.
- Developing and offering training to improve transportation competencies.
- Leading the *Transportation Data Initiative* effort for consolidation and analysis of transportation expenditures and key performance indicators resulting in improved decision making and enhanced regulations.
- Identifying and sharing best practices among federal agencies.
- Serving as a federal liaison to the transportation industry.

GSA's Transportation Authorities

- Federal Property & Administrative Services Act of 1949
- Travel & Transportation Reform Act (31 U.S.C. § 3726)

Transportation Policy Resources & Contact Information

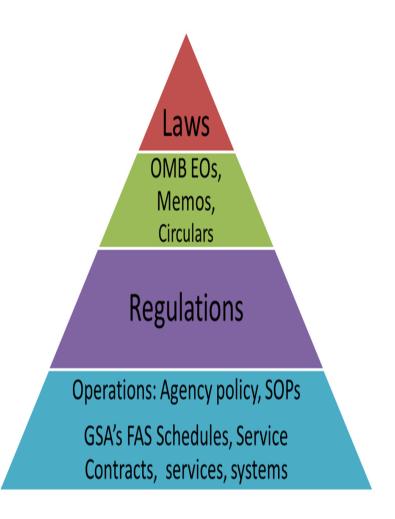
- Transportation Policy website <u>www.gsa.gov/transportationpolicy</u>
- Federal Transportation Officer Training Federal Transportation & Logistics Management eLearning website http://transportationofficer.golearnportal.org/
- Contact GSA-OGP-transportationpolicy@gsa.gov

GSA Transportation Offices

It can be confusing to determine which GSA transportation office is responsible for which component in transportation. We each has a different focus area but we work *together* to support our customers.

- ✓ OGP's primarily focus is based on data driven analysis to encourage agencies to develop and utilize the best, most cost effective management practices for their specific programs. We work collaboratively with other agencies and key stakeholders. We are not reimbursed from our customers for services performed.
- ✓ GSA's Federal Acquisition Service (or FAS) has two areas involved in transportation: the *Transportation Audits Division* and the *Center for Transportation Management*.
 - Transportation Audits Division performs pre and post payment audits of federal agencies transportation bills procured by contract or rate tender. Per our regulation FMR 102-117 and 102-118, agencies should conduct prepayment audits and provide documentation to GSA's Transportation Audits Division for review. For prepayment audits, FAS identifies overcharges and agencies are able to keep money. With postpayment audits, any overpayments are returned to the general Treasury.
 - Center for Transportation Management provides professional transportation services (3PL or 4PL) to customer
 agencies for a fee. The Center saves agencies money using our experienced transportation managers, issues
 contracts with Transportation Service Providers, and provides transportation management systems (TMS).

While both OGP and FAS represent GSA, there is a distinction between our areas and functions as illustrated in the chart below.



The triangle works from top down.

- Legislation is a law passed by a legislative body such as Congress. Sometimes the legislation states how to implement a law or program, more often legislation is broad and regulatory agency determines how law is to be executed.
- Executive Orders (EOs) are legally binding orders given by the President to Federal Administrative Agencies. EOs are generally used to direct federal agencies and officials in their execution of congressionally established laws or policies. EOs are at a lower level then legislation as they can be overridden, amended or withdrawn by the existing or a future president. Presidential Directives and Memorandums have same weight as Executive Orders.
- Regulation is a rule issued by a government agency that details how legislation will be implemented by its constituents to comply with law. These can be fairly detailed, although often some specifics that can change, such as reporting requirements, are detailed in bulletins. Publication in the Federal Register of a proposed or a final rule can take up to 6 years as a result of the development and clearance process by the agency and OMB. OGP has the responsibility for many government-wide regulations.
- Operations is the application level and is usually specific to each agency or agency that has implementing authority.